[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 23rd September, 1889.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Comments on Sir John Gorst's answer to Mr. Bradlaugh's questions regarding Mr. Digby's pamphlet.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th September, refers to the questions put by Mr. Bradlaugh to Sir John Gorst in Parliament on the 13th August regarding Mr. William Digby's pamphlet entitled "India. The Queen-Empress' promises. How they are broken:" and to Sir John's reply; and proceeds to observe that it should be noticed with what cruel indifference and levity the Under Secretary of State answered the questions connected with matters of such grave importance. Sir John Gorst could not say whether the extracts taken by Mr. Digby from official papers and reports were correct or not! He did not care to inquire into the grievances of the native princes, simply because the grievances were ventilated by an ordinary person! But he ought to know that Mr. Digby is the head of the Indian Political Agency in England, and represents the views of all India. Mr. Digby's paper is a well-reasoned document, and on a fair and impartial inquiry every word of it would be found correct. But relying on the notorious indifference manifested by Parliament towards all Indian affairs, the Secretary and Under Secretary of State do not care to listen to any complaints

made against the Government of India. Thirty years ago the Members of Parliament were animated with feelings of justice and sympathy towards this country and were very anxious to improve the Indian administration. They used to call the possession of India "the great and solemn trust of an inscrutable Providence" both in and out of Parliament. But since then they have become so hard-hearted and indifferent to the affairs of this country that even the most authentic tales of official high-handedness fail to excite any interest in their minds. The natives, however, should not despair. The great English nation, which is famous for its love of justice and liberty, is sure to do them justice in the end.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Mr. William Digby's pamphlet.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th September, says that it would seem that Mr. William Digby's pamphlet has already had some beneficial effect on the India Office. In the course of a single week Lord Cross has declared that the Kashmír state will be returned to the Mahárája as soon as the affairs of the state have been placed on a satisfactory footing. Sir Edward Buck will pay a visit to the state in a private and not in an official capacity, as was intended before.

Circulation, 310 copies.

Government and native princes.

A correspondent of the *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th September, says that Sir John Gorst declared in the House of Commons that the Government of India had always been anxious to associate with it the native princes in the management of the affairs of the country, and that the most signal success which attended that policy was to be found in the circumstance that the princes were reorganizing their forces with a view to assist in the defence of the North-West frontier. But any close observer of events in this country will perceive that the chiefs are highly discontented owing to the ill-treatment to which they have been exposed. No more importance should be attached to their professions of loyalty than to the confessions of guilt extorted by the police from suspected persons. The late Mahárája Sindhia desired to drill his irregular troops, but he was forbidden by Government to do so; the fortresses in native states are not repaired, and Government has never encouraged

native princes to improve the efficiency of their armies. The Political Agents and Residents lord it over feudatory chiefs, and their reports are readily believed as gospel truth by Government. They freely receive feasts and valuable presents, compel princes to engage the services of their incompetent favourites on high salaries, and excite quarrels between princes on the one hand and their relations and prime ministers on the other. Sometimes they take no notice of most serious mistakes committed by princes, and sometimes they get them deposed for most trivial faults. If a native prince collects a large amount of treasure, Government takes it away from him on one pretext or other. If his treasury is empty, he is accused of mal-administration. One of the charges brought against the Mahárája of Kashmír is that he has an empty treasury. But what is the state of the Government treasury? Example is better than precept. Mahárája Zalim Singh of Jhalawar was dethroned simply on the ground that he did not hold Europeans in high respect. The Gwalior state has been deprived of its accumulated treasure, and a large increase has been made in its expenditure. In Rewah the Dowager Mahárâni was obliged to retire to a wilderness, and on the occasion of his visit to the state, Lord Dufferin turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the people. A nominal Council of Regency has been established in Rámpur, the Vice-President being all powerful. The President has expressly declared that his work also will be done by the Vice-President; the other two members do not differ with the Vice-President in any matter through fear of dismissal. The Vice-President has no sympathy with the people and always calls them ill-natured names.

Condemnation of Kashmír policy and severe comments on British administration.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 10th September, publishes a communication received from a correspondent, who observes that the interference of the Government of India in the affairs of Kashmír is regarded by the native princes as a revival of Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy, and has created suspicions in their minds as to the security of their states. It is almost needless to say that such a policy is highly objectionable. The Mahárája's letter

is very touching, and the facts narrated in it appear to be well founded. The higher Government officials do not know what intrigues are secretly carried on by the subordinate officials. No sane man can believe for a moment in the alleged voluntary resignation of the Mahárája. A loyal people like the natives are not to be found in any other country. Look at the frequent riots committed by the Irish and the Russians. Although almost every morning sees a new tax introduced, the natives silently acquiesce in the continuous addition to their burdens. But still Government is not favourably disposed towards them, and seems desirous of quietly wreaking vengeance for the Mutiny of 1857. The Government officials themselves were chiefly to blame for the Mutiny and only the lower classes of native soldiers took part in it. In return for their misconduct their countrymen were hanged and all their property confiscated. The natives were spared from absolute extinction only because Government wanted to realize taxes from them. They are now subjected to slow torture. The subservient newspapers publish accounts of the tyranny and oppression prevailing in other countries, but no person dare expose the proceedings of Government in this country through fear of persecution. The state of things in this country is most unsatisfactory. The traders and artisans have no means of earning a livelihood. The mahájans or bankers are groaning under their heavy burdens. Act XXII of 1882 has placed the landlords at the tender mercies of their tenants. Is it just and fair that a landlord should be required to apply to a court of law for the recovery of arrears of rent from his recalcitrant tenants, when Government by summary process realizes the arrears of revenue from him by force? The native chiefs are in constant fear of the annexation of their states. The writer cannot help observing that the Mahárája of Kashmír has been treated with great severity.

Circulation, 2,415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankár) of the 19th September, is surprised to find the Allahabad *Morning Post* censuring native newspapers for protesting against the proposed assumption by Government of the management of the Tippeyah state. The

The *Morning Post* and the Tippeyah state.

Morning Post blows hot and cold in the same breath, and it is difficult to say to which camp it belongs. The *Hindustán* has no sympathy with those native princes who neglect the management of the affairs of their states, and thinks that they should be punished for their negligence by all means. But at the same time the *Hindustán* cannot approve of the conduct of Government towards such princes. When the affairs of a state begin to get into confusion, why does not Government interfere at once and nip the evil in the bud? As Government has the power even to dethrone a native prince at any time it pleases, it can have no difficulty in making him attend to the affairs of his state.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The alleged threat held out to the Nizam by the Government of India.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th September, regrets to say that before the country has recovered from the severe shock inflicted on it by the interference of the Government of India in the affairs of Kashmír the Government has held out a threat to Hyderabad. The Nizam has been asked why he has not yet improved the administration of his state as he promised to do at the time of his accession to the gaddi! It would seem that the Government desires to dethrone the three or four great princes and to weaken their states in order that it might afterwards have no difficulty in expelling the minor chiefs from their states. This new policy, which has been adopted by Lord Lansdowne's Government, is opposed to the Royal Proclamation of 1858.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Comments on the delay in the introduction of the Indian Budget into Parliament.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th September, regrets to say that the Indian Budget is always introduced into Parliament for discussion towards the end of the session. How long is this cruel farce to continue? How long will Parliament continue to show such cruel indifference to the affairs of this country? When will it consider the 250 millions of this country to be human beings and to be influenced by the same thoughts and feelings as the 35 millions of Great Britain? The Indian Budget is introduced when a large number of the Members have left London and the handful who happen to be present have little inclination after the labour and fatigue of

the session to take part in any grave disscussion, and that relating to India. Is a House so constituted capable of doing justice to the Indian Budget, which deals with an immense income and expenditure amounting to 80 crors of rupees? The late Professor Fawcett repeatedly denounced the introduction of the Budget at a time so improper, and the practice is condemned every year by Messrs. Bradlaugh, Smith, Reade and other friends of this country, but the British Government has turned a deaf ear to their complaints. At the introduction of the Indian Budget in 1887, Mr. Bradlaugh observed that it was impossible that Parliament should be able to exercise any effective check or control over Indian affairs when the Budget was introduced for consideration on a day at the close of the session after eight other questions had already engaged the attention of the House that day. Mr. Reade stigmatized the present system of the introduction of the Indian Budget into Parliament as a farce, and observed that Parliament had better entrust the control of the Indian finances to other persons. Mr. Reade's suggestion is a very pertinent one, and Parliament should entrust the work to natives, who are ready to undertake it. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Members of Parliament take little or no interest in Indian affairs, otherwise they would have insisted on the Ministers submitting the Budget at the commencement or even the middle of the session. This year the Budget was introduced on the 27th August. Perhaps it was never so late before. Plainly it is most reprehensible that a man should himself neglect to protect his dependents from thieves and robbers and yet prevent them even from protecting themselves. Government continues to increase the public expenditure and to add to the heavy burdens of the people, in order to make both ends meet; while Parliament neither controls and checks the growing expenditure itself nor does it empower the natives to do so. Does such apathy befit the enlightened and civilized English nation? When will the British constituencies bring pressure to bear upon the Members of Parliament to concede to natives the right of electing some Members of the Indian Legislative Council and of exercising through them a control over the internal administration and the finances of this country?

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th and 21st September, in commenting upon the same subject, says that Parliament takes little interest in Indian affairs, otherwise it could have no difficulty in forcing the Ministers to introduce the Indian Budget at the commencement or even the middle of the session. It will be remembered that Government did not like to appoint a commission to inquire into the case of Miss Cass, but it was obliged to do so when Parliament insisted upon a commission being appointed. It is lamentable that Parliament should not care for the welfare of 250 millions of natives even as much as it does for the honour of an ordinary English seamstress. But the mere introduction of the Budget in an earlier part of the session will not do, as there are few Members who can properly understand the figures of the Budget until they are explained to them by an expert. The Members of Parliament will be able to gain a true insight into the management of the affairs of this country when the Indian Legislative Councils are reformed and a native, Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji, is admitted to Parliament. If a native Member were seated in front of Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons, the Under Secretary of State would think twice before making any such misstatements as he did at the introduction of the Budget. According to Reuter's summary of his speech, he said "All accounts from India indicated that the country was in a prosperous condition. The gloomy forebodings they sometimes heard indulged in were groundless." A man who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth cannot realize the distress of the poor. According to Sir William Hunter, a famous scholar and statistician, 40 million natives live in a state of semi-starvation. Sir Charles Elliott, a Member of the Viceroy's Council, observes in his Settlement Report that 50 per cent. of cultivators in this country never have a full meal. Sir Evelyn Baring, the late Indian Finance Minister, estimated the average annual income per head of population at Rs. 27. The failure of a single crop in any part of the country leads to the outbreak of a terrible famine there. In this very year thousands of men perished from want of food in Ganjam, Orissa and Behar. No one but a man with a heart of stone can consider such a country

Circulation, 415 copies.

The same.

to be in a prosperous state. Sir John Gorst added insult to injury when he declared that there was prosperity in India. As the leading learned men of this country hold a different view from Government as to the condition of the people, Government had better appoint a commission to find out the true state of things.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th September, states that at Agra the Muharram processions were held with great *éclat* on the 7th September. A tall *tázia*, while being carried on the road, was upset near the *pipal* tree *(Ficus religiosa)*, some branches of which had been lopped off by Musalmáns on the 5th September, and two or three men were wounded by the *tázia*. The water-stalls were retained by Musalmáns in the streets till the *tija* or the third day after the Muharram. The retention of the stalls after the Muharram is considered a novelty by Hindus, who also complain that some of the stalls were more than a yard in breadth against the orders of the Municipal Board. Among the Muharram processions held on the night of the *tija*, there were six standards or flags, to each of which about thirty naked swords were suspended.

The Muharram at Agra.

The same paper states that a criminal prosecution has been instituted against a Hindu on the charge of having thrown bricks at *tázias* at Itimádpur. A respectable Hindu's son and daughter, whose ages do not exceed seven years, were seized by the police at his house and taken to the police-station. The Hindus who accompanied the Jaljhulni processions were not allowed to sing their religious songs or odes in the streets as usual.

The Muharram and Jaljhulni at Itimádpur in the Agra district.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 10th September, and the *Agra Punch*, of the 12th idem, highly praise Mr. Finlay, the District Magistrate of Agra, for the orders issued by him for the regulation of the Jaljhulni processions during the Muharram, and observe that if the Hindus did not mean to hold the processions, they should have given timely notice to him. In that case he and the other officials would have been saved much

The Jaljhulni and Muharram at Agra.

trouble. The Jaljhulni fair has been held by Hindus for only a few years past and is not an ancient custom.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Regulation of the Muharram at Lucknow.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th September, is glad to state that the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow made satisfactory arrangements for the regulation of the Muharram at Karbala, the place where the *tázias* are buried. No trader was allowed to open a stall within the burial ground. But some European ladies, who were probably relatives of Mr. Olliver, the Secretary to the Municipal Board, had the audacity to ride all over the Karbala on an elephant. The Musalmáns showed great forbearance on the occasion and did not report them to the Deputy Commissioner.

Circulation, 550 copies.

The sinking of two boat-loads of passengers in the Goomti and Gara rivers in the Hardoi district.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 23rd September, complains that ferry contractors generally use very old and rotten boats, and that consequently passengers crossing a river in such boats are in imminent danger of drowning. On the occasion of the late Somvati when the Nimshar in the Hardoi district was visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims as usual, a boat heavily laden with pilgrims foundered in the Goomti at the Hatyáharan ferry, all the passengers being drowned. A similar unfortunate incident occurred at the Rasulapur ferry near Sándi in the same district on the occasion of the late Brahmavarta fair. Government should at once take steps with a view to prevent the occurrence of such catastrophes in future. Every ferry contractor should be required to ply only well-built and seaworthy boats. When he expects an unusually large traffic on the occasion of a religious fair, &c., he should give timely notice to the District Magistrate, who should depute a subordinate official to the ferry to inspect the boats and supervise the crossing of the passengers. The boats used on such occaions should be built specially strong.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Proposal regarding the destruction of wild cattle in the forests of the Bharatpur state which injure crops in the border villages of the Agra district.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th September, says that a rumour is afloat to the effect that steps will be taken to kill the wild cattle which enter the border villages of the Agra district from the neigh-

bouring forests in the Bharatpur state and injure crops. The kine need not be killed, but *babul* or acacia trees should be planted on the boundary to prevent the animals from entering British territory. In that case Government would profit by the sale of acacia wood, and no disputes would take place between the British and the Mahárája's subjects, which are sure to arise if the kine are killed.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Hindu and Muhammadan assessors seated separately at criminal trials.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th September, does not understand why District and Sessions Judges make the Hindu assessors sit separate from the Muhammadan assessors in criminal trials, and condemns the practice as unjustifiable.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Road cess.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th September, complains that roads are generally in a very neglected state and that bridges are sadly wanted at many places. Government had better be asked what it does with the cess which is levied from landlords for the express purpose of constructing new roads and maintaining old ones in good order.

Circulation, 173 copies.

Comments on the decision of Mr. Justice Norris in the case of Hearsey *versus* Chesney.

The *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 7th September, received on the 17th idem, observes that some natives foolishly condemn the decision of Mr. Justice Norris in the case of Hearsey *versus* Chesney as an unjust one. Every man who boasts of national or race feeling should show indulgence to his fellow-countrymen. Natives are the most foolish people on the face of the earth; they are always to be found ready to cut the throats of their own countrymen. The stupid Judge dismissed the prosecution on the mere ground that there was no sufficient evidence to show that the *Pioneer* was published at Calcutta by the editor himself. His ruling should be a matter of congratulation to editors, inasmuch as it absolves them from all responsibility for the publication of newspapers. Postal peons distribute copies of newspapers, and they will be liable to punishment for libellous articles contained in the latter.

The same paper expresses surprise that Sahu Ram Sarup, who was charged with causing the death of a Musalmán, has been sentenced to only one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and observes that if such undue indulgence is shown to well-to-do persons by courts, they will readily kill the poor. It is to be hoped that the appellate court will make a thorough inquiry.

Case of Sahu Ram Sarup, Moradabad district.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 16th September, adverting to the spread of education in Kumaun, draws attention to the inability of Government to provide employment for all the boys who leave school after finishing their education, and urges upon the well-to-do men in that Division to establish an industrial school and a medical school in which the Hindu system of medicine should be taught. The *Almora Akhbár* suggests to the boys of Almora that they should join the Engineering College at Roorkee and the Medical Schools at Agra and Lahore.

Spread of education in Kumaun.

Circulation, 76 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 16th September, complains that the number of Hindu executive and civil judicial officials greatly exceeds that of Muhammadans in the Moradabad district. At the headquarters of the district there are three Hindu Deputy Collectors against one Muhammadan Deputy Collector, and the Subordinate Judge and two Munsifs are Hindus. The Munsifs at Amroha and Chandausi are also Hindus.

Hindu and Muhammadan officials in the Moradabad district.

Circulation, 250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 16th September, thanks the Kumaun authorities for the construction of Dâk Bungalows at Puda, Ramgarh and Khairna for native travellers, but urges that the rooms in the bungalows should be provided with clothes-racks, and that stables should be built close by.

Dâk Bungalows for native travellers in Kumaun.

Circulation, 76 copies.

EDUCATION.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th September, complains that the Talukdárs of Oudh resolved to establish an industrial school some years ago, at the instance of Mr.

Proposed establishment of an industrial school by the Talukdárs of Oudh.

Circulation, 400 copies.

McConaghey, the late Commissioner of Lucknow, but that they have not yet taken any steps to give effect to the noble scheme. It is to be hoped that Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh, the President of the Talukdárs' Association, will give the subject his best attention. The large sums of money spent by the association in giving grand feasts to officials every year could be better devoted to the establishment of an industrial school which would greatly promote the welfare of the people.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The *Pioneer* and the trustees of the Aligarh College.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th September, says that the *Pioneer* of the 7th idem, in a brief editorial note, represents itself as a great friend of natives and boasts of the performance of its duty with unalloyed impartiality. But it did not publish a communication which was lately sent to it regarding the controversy among the members of the Aligarh Muhammadan College Committee. It has always represented Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan as the head of the Muhammadan community and spoken highly of his wisdom and patriotism. It did not publish the communication, as it was uncomplimentary to Sir Sayyid, and showed that a large number of the members of the committee are opposed to him. But a newspaper which refuses to publish a communication which embodies sentiments different from its own, cannot be considered to perform its duties properly. The *Pioneer* even accused the trustees, who are opposed to Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, of attempting to injure the college. Does the *Pioneer* consider the trustees to be a set of fools?

Alleged deduction of three days' pay from the salaries of teachers in schools to provide funds for the establishment of a scholarship in the name of the late Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces.

A correspondent of the *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 18th September, referring to the formation of an influential committee in the Central Provinces to raise Rs. 6,000 by subscription for the establishment of a scholarship in the name of Mr. Browning, the late Inspector-General of Education, complains that the Officiating Inspector-General of Education has sent a memorandum to the district Inspectors of Schools asking them to deduct three days' pay from the salaries of all teachers in schools and remit the money so

collected to the committee. The writer is of opinion that the deduction of three days' pay will press hard on low-paid teachers, and observes that the members of the committee, who are highly-paid officials and well-to-do private gentlemen, should themselves have contributed the Rs. 6,000.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-master at Mainpuri and the *Surma-i-Rozgar* newspaper of Agra.

Circulation, 250 copies.

It appears from the *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 8th September, received on the 19th idem, that Babu Ghansham Narain, the post-master at Mainpuri, has given notice to the proprietor of the newspaper of his intention to prosecute him for libel unless he gives up the name of the correspondent who made an attack on him in the *Surma-i-Rozgar* of the 1st idem. (See selections from the vernacular newspapers for the week ending 9th September, page 564).

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Thieves at Kora Jahanabad in the Fatehpur district.

Circulation, 50 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 15th September, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that thieves and robbers have greatly increased in Kora Jahanabad, and that consequently the people keep up all night in their houses through fear of being robbed at any time. The thieves go over the town in gangs of 20 or 25 men, and throw stones at any person they happen to meet in the way. The Sub-Inspector of Police should prepare a list of all bad characters in the town and the neighbouring villages, and detain them at the police-station every night for at least three months. All landlords should be told that they will be held responsible for the occurrence of thefts in their villages.

Catamites at Moradabad and other places.

Circulation, 173 copies.

A correspondent of the *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 28th August, received on the 17th September, complains that there are many catamites at Moradabad, Aligarh, Saháranpur, &c., and that they spread venereal diseases.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1889.	1889.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Sep. 7th & 14th,	Sep. 18th & 21st,	240 copies.
2	*Agra Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Amír Khán ...	" 12th ...	" 18th ...	200 "
3	*Ainu-l Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Ashraf Alí ...	" 16th. ...	" 21st ...	120 "
4	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Hussin Khán.	" 17th. ...	" " ...	63 "
5	*Álem-i-Tasvír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	" 10th ...	" 18th ...	250 "
6	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alímu-l-lah ...	" 14th & 17th,	" 17th & 20th,	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
7	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 16th ...	" 18th ...	76 copies.
8	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Kishun Lál ...	" 14th ...	" " ...	164 "
9	*Asád* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Alí ...	" 20th ...	" 21st ...	240 "
10	*Bhárat-Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Rám Krishna Varmá,	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	1,400 "
11	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	" 15th ...	" 21st ...	200 "
12	*Charpás* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Kunj Vihári Lál ...	Aug. 28th & Sep., 7th & 14th.	" 17th ...	173 "
13	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	" ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Sep. 14th ...	" " ...	300 "
14	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 16th ...	" 18th ...	468 "
15	*Dabir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Aminu-l-dín ...	" 10th ...	" 17th ...	...
16	*Fitnáh* ...	Gorakhpur ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	550 copies.
17	*Gohar-i-Nigár* ...	Agra ...	" ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sadidu-l-din ...	" 5th ...	" 17th ...	150 "
18	*Hilál* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Iláhí Bakhsh ...	" 19th ...	" 22nd ...	...

19	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	„ 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th & 21st.	„ 18th, 20th, 21st & 23rd.	415 „
20	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 11th, 14th & 18th.	„ 17th, 19th & 23rd.	100 „
21	*Jalwa-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	Aug. 25th & Sep., 2nd & 9th.	„ 17th & 20th,	125 „
22	*Jashan-i-Qaisarí* ...	Aligarh ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sukkhan Lál ...	Sep. 1st ...	„ 21st ...	200 „
23	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	400 „
24	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	„ ...	„ ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	„ 15th ...	„ 17th ...	250 „
25	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	250 „
26	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	„ ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 20th ...	„ 21st ...	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
27	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	1,200 copies.
28	*Káyasth Reformer* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 14th ...	„ 17th ...	...
29	*Káyasth Shubh Chintak.*	„ ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	...
30	*Káyasth Upkárak* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Náráyan Prasád ...	„ 10th & 14th,	„ 17th ...	300 copies.
31	*Khattrí Hitkárí* ...	„ ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Diná Náth ...	For September ...	„ 20th ...	375 „
32	*Khurshíd-i-Afáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Sep. 14th ...	„ 21st ...	200 „
33	*Mázhir-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	„ 18th ...	„ 19th ...	115 „
34	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Gaurí Shunkar ...	„ 14th ...	„ 18th ...	50 „
35	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá* ...	Hoshangabad,	„ ...	„ ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	„ 12th ...	„ 17th ...	300 „
36	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	„ ...	„ ...	Karímu-l-lah ...	„ 14th ...	„ „ ...	370 „
37	*Naiyar-i-Azam* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	250 „
38	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	„ „ ...	„ 21st ...	175 „
39	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Avtár Krishn ...	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	175 „
40	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Jaunpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 16th ...	„ 17th ...	87 „
41	*Nasím-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamná Dás Biswás ...	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	400 „
42	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Shiva Náráyan Lál ...	„ 8th & 15th,	„ 18th & 19th,	50 „
43	*Násir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	80 „

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1889.	1889.	
44	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Fahímu-l-dín	Sep. 17th	Sep. 19th	100 copies.
45	*Núru-l-Anwár*	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamíd	" 14th	" 17th	262 "
46	*Nyáya Sádhé*	Harda	Marathi-English.	"	Wásudeva Bhástar	" 18th	" 20th	400 "
47	*Oudh Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 17th to 23rd,	" 17th, 19th, 21st & 23rd.	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
48	*Oudh Punch*	"	"	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	" 12th	" 21st	450 copies.
49	*Prayág Samáchár*	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Dewaki Nandan	" 16th	" 17th	400 "
50	*Rafáh-i-Akhbár*	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulám Husain	" "	" 18th	250 "
51	*Rahbar*	Moradabad	"	"	Partáb Kishun	" "	" "	100 "
52	*Rájputána Gazette*	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	"	Murád Alí	" "	" 20th	801 "
53	*Rizwa-l-Akhbár*	Gorakhpur	Urdu	"	Nizám Ahmad	" "	" 19th	350 "
54	*Rozánah*	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	" 16th to 19th,	" 18th, 19th & 23rd.	75 "
55	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*	Udaipur	"	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 16th	" 21st	103 "
56	*Subodh Sindhu*	Khandwa	Marathi-Hindi.	"	Lakshman Anant Prayágí.	" 18th	" "	248 "
57	*Surma-i-Rozgár*	Agra	Urdu	"	Itrat Husain	" 8th	" 19th	250 "

58	*Taksib*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	„	...	Muzaffar Alí Khán	...	„	12th & 19th,	„ 17th & 23rd,	100 „
59	*Tohfa-i-Hind*	...	Bijnor	...	„	...	„	...	Jairáj Singh	...	July	8th & Sep. 16th.	„ 21st ...	240 „
60	*Tóti-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	„	...	„	...	Sajjád Husain	...	Sep.	16th ...	„ 22nd ...	310 „

LUCKNOW,
The 27th September, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Govt. Press, N.-W. P. & O.—P. D. 50.—2-10-89.

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